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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO.

A Report to the Secretary of War.

Mineral Resources—The Great Canons—Ruins of Cities and Fortifications.

BY CAPTAIN SAMUEL ADAMS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 8, 1869.

The following account of the late explorations along the Colorado river, extending from the upper canons in the Rocky Mountains, has been committed to the Secretary of War by Captain Samuel Adams, who has spent nearly five years in ascertaining the extraordinary natures of that river. Though not in Government employ, he was encouraged to make his investigations by the commanding officer of the department, and when in search of the expedition was to furnish some aid from Government, but the nature of the last appropriations did not admit. However, Capt. Adams went on with his work, and has just made his report:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1869.

HON. WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a report concerning the exploration in which I have recently been engaged, the object of which was to descend the Rio Colorado to the ocean, and from thence to the mouth of the Colorado river of the West in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. In accordance with my instruction, your Secretary of War, made over the Government transportation, and appointed Lieutenant Ives, of the Corps of Engineers, as chief of the expedition. Lieutenant Ives was also furnished with a complete outfit of scientific instruments, and was directed to make a reconnoissance of the Colorado river from the mouth of the Virgin river to the head of the navigation, which is known to be at the mouth of Diamond creek, a point about three hundred miles above the mouth of the Virgin river. The object of this reconnoissance was to ascertain whether the river was navigable for steamboats, and if so, to what point. The expedition was fitted out at Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, and proceeded from there to the mouth of the Virgin river, which was reached on the 20th of December, 1857. Lieutenant Ives then made a reconnoissance of the river in a small boat, and returned to the mouth of the Virgin river, where he was waited upon by a party of Mojave Indians, who had never before seen a white man

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Speeches—Mr. Gladstone's Views.

A Lord Mayor's Banquet would seem an occasion for copious eating and important speech-making. We believe that if the first five hundred Englishmen or the respectable middle class were asked with what great man it was the highest privilege to dine, four hundred and ninety-nine would certainly answer without hesitation—"with the Lord Mayor of London." A single opportunity for the gratification of the palate may be met with at other great men's tables—but nowhere else are so many admirable specialities of the kind to be enjoyed at one meal.

At this feast, at least one important speech is, we believe, thought to be quite as indispensable as part wine. A member or members of the cabinet are always guests, and a Cabinet Minister is, of course, amiable to open his mouth without saying something of moment. Were one of them to say that he had nothing to say in such a presence, that declaration would be caught up and made the subject of comment and inference, and would be shown to be exceedingly important on account of what it did not contain.

Some Ministers have made it a rule to be terse, official or silent about nothing. The name—not to say little—but to talk about the improvement of agriculture, or the draining of marshes, or some other subjects not at all connected with politics.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet, on the evening of the 9th instant, Mr. Gladstone made a speech, and a pretty full outline of it was published in our foreign telegrams of yesterday. The most interesting portion is, no doubt, the passage relating to America. The Prime Minister does not anticipate a settlement of the Alabama claims by war. "I believe," said he, "that the world would view with horror a protracted strife between England and America."

We are quite sure that this expression indicates a real feeling in the speaker—and that not only he, but multitudes of Englishmen of the clearest and sensitivities with frequent anger and occasional disdain entertain a kind of sentiment towards Americans as people of the same blood and language which would make a war between England and the United States a most unnatural and unhappy event. We recollect that the Circuses Nero, somewhere in his Memoirs, when giving an account of his military services to a young man on the American coast during the war of 1812, regretted when wounded American prisoners addressed him in his own language, as intensifying disgust with the war and to come over him and make him feel that he must abandon the service. The idea of maiming and killing these almost relations was horrible to him. Sir Charles Nairne was to be sure, a man of an uncommon coldness of character, but it is not impossible that his experience was one that of others.

SOCIALISTIC FOOLISHNESS.

Discussing the crisis and difficulties of the poor working girls in cities, who toil for $4 to $5 per week, and pay from $3 to $3 to $5 per week for board, the *Tribune* says:

> "We have pointed out the cause, and the only remedy. Let the girls marry. Let them marry young men who are willing to work for them, and who are not afraid of the responsibility of supporting a family. Let them marry young men who are willing to live in a small way, and who are willing to begin at the bottom of the ladder. Let them marry young men who are willing to live in a small way, and who are willing to begin at the bottom of the ladder. Let them marry young men who are willing to live in a small way, and who are willing to begin at the bottom of the ladder."

The truth confined in the above is unquestioned, at the same time it is susceptible of proof that seven tenths, perhaps a larger proportion of the working girls cannot pay their board, and count from two to three dollars a week for their support by entering their girls' and entering the domestic service where they are needed. This, it seems to us, ought to be the work of the advocates of woman's rights—to labor to remove the senseless prejudice and pride that prevents American girls from accepting situations open to them, and at present idly filled by foreigners who "rule the roast," by dint of brazen impudence and the power that sometimes comes in a minority. *If Struck* will direct its efforts to the task of remedying this evil, instead of mounting high hobbies, the public, and especially the female portion of it, will place more faith in their professions. Here is a field for practice. Don't let us forget that the most accomplished lady in the land, instead of neglecting, should be proud of her familiarity with everything pertaining to culinary affairs.

GOV. HOFFMAN, of New York, has fairly put his foot in the meat tub, and, by guaranteeing the perfect honesty of the new Legislature, paved the way for a future disappointment that will be apt to cloud his Presidential aspirations—even if nothing else opposed him. This, from his late Albany speech, is a remarkable union of irony and impudence:

> "We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New York honest, and if we succeed we will have done more to do so than any other same have done in its existence. We propose to take the control of the State out of the hands of the men who have made it a by-word and a reproach throughout the civilized world, and we propose to do it by the ballot-box. We propose to do it by the election of honest men to the Legislature, and not by the election of men who are the representatives of the Tweed Ring. We propose to do it by the election of men who will not be the representatives of the Tammany Ring, but who will be the representatives of the people of the State of New York, and who will legislate for the people of the State of New York, and not for the Tammany Ring."

There is some truth in what is here said of Republican legislators in New York, and it was for this cause the party lost ground in the rural districts, and only gained in New York city, where the people have enjoyed Democracy pure and unrenamed. But Governor HOFFMAN himself, last year, sank from his representative position as an opponent of special and corrupt legislation to the ignoble one of a confederate with the Erie and Central thieves, and his inducement of the honesty—and especially the future honesty of his party friends—will hardly pass current. We take it at a heavy discount, and place the prophecy on record to see how it will read six or eight months hence.

We are assured that General GRANT during an interview which Congressman KELLEY had with him a few days ago, expressed himself as decidedly opposed to removing the duty from foreign bituminous coal, on the ground that it would entail a loss of revenue. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from which we obtain the particulars of this interview, reports further:

> "The general said that was discussed. Judge Kelley very pertinently suggested that the duty on coal was necessary to protect the coal miners of Pennsylvania, who could not compete with the cheap labor of Europe. The general said he was in favor of protecting the coal miners of Pennsylvania, and that he would not remove the duty on coal

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WIFE MURDER.

UNPARALLELED FIENDISHNESS.

Beaten to Death with Bludgeons

Shocking Scenes—Sickening Details.

The Savage Slayer in Custody.

Whisky and Jealousy the Cause of the Tragedy.

A shocking murder, surrounded with circumstances more than ordinary brutality and ferocity, was perpetrated in this city on Sunday night or Monday morning, at a house on Fifth avenue, three doors east of the toll-gate of Butler-st., the victim being Mrs. Isabella Campbell, the lawful wife of Thomas J. Campbell, who for some time past has been following the occupation of driver of an express wagon.

Here is as much as can be related.

The first information that a murder had been committed, came from Campbell himself, who, while going down Fifth avenue a little before seven o'clock, Monday morning, meeting a few friends, informed them that he had killed Brush at the corner of Chatham street, and informed one that his wife had accidentally fallen down stairs and he thought she had killed herself. He further stated that he was afraid some of his neighbors might accuse him of the murder, and desired to give himself up as a prisoner. He was then quite intoxicated, and the liquor told him to go home, which he did, and on officer going to the house with him, Campbell left for the station.

Mrs. Campbell was about twenty-five years of age, and also resided in Philadelphia. She married some time ago, and for another time Jones or John Brown Brush, Philadelphia. It is said that her husband, the youngest of whom died some months since. The other is the little boy already mentioned, who has been living with Campbell. Campbell was married to Mrs. Brush in this city, and when they had reached the city they went to live with Mrs. Brush's mother,

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

TERMS.

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CONSOLIDATION AND MONOPOLY.

The history of railroad operations in the United States during the past few years conveys an important lesson. The gradual absorption of line after line by a single corporation, is calculated to excite alarm. If there the course pursued by leading companies in purchasing or gaining control over ever-connecting lines, has been regardless of as a means for obtaining freight. Producers and consumers alike argued that the result could not fail to be productive of mutual benefit. This theory was carefully fostered by those directly interested in the management of the corporations, which took up link after link in their ambition to extend from seaboard to seaboard. It is unnecessary to specify particular cases, they will occur to every one familiar with the great avenues of trade. What we desire to call attention to is the spectacle of buried in the very general increase of rates throughout the country, certain brief periods, especially the past two years, more especially the years when it was confidently predicted that rates would be lowered, and where the facilities would be largely increased. Such were the hopes held out by the corporations, and upon the strength of these representations legislative aid was secured, and schemes set forth so plausible by interested individuals accepted by the public as the best that could be devised for its welfare. The western producer and the eastern consumer were led to believe that the consolidation of certain roads would result in accommodation and cheapness, not enjoyed heretofore. This now-colored theory gave unrigged an assiduousness by the corporations served the purpose intended. The result demonstrates that the substantial benefits, in every instance, have been reaped by the mammoth corporations themselves. Rates, instead of decreasing, have advanced, and the tendency is still strongly upward. When the disappointed public, the producers and consumers, who were to have realized some trifling benefits, at least, from the active spirit of consolidation, inquire as to the cause of the appreciation of rates, the answer has been such as to convey the idea that the magnitude of the operations entered upon by the corporations demanded it.

Those who are disposed to look beneath the surface, we apprehend, will not accept the vague explanation of the remarkable result, which seems to wait upon and attend the success of consolidation and monopoly. The merchants of Wilmington, for instance, may be pardoned for greeting their return over the single fact that it cost them $2,650,000 to get $20,000,000 of grain into the market? We might enumerate many instances of a similar character without touching upon the grievances of the Western producers. In every instance where great corporations have swallowed up the lesser, simply to prolong their line of operations, the community, instead of being benefited, have been the losers.

The most extraordinary feature attending these transactions is the "watering" of the railroad stock. The moment consolidation is effected, preparations are made to "water" the stock. It is a startling fact, one well worthy the attention of reflecting people, that the increase from this cause alone, in the shape of fifteen companies we can mention, amounts to nearly $100,000,000. This increase, it is remembered, dates from the 1st of July, 1867. We commence as follows:

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